

The Lexington Gazette

VOL. 107, NO. 31

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1911

\$1.00 PER YEAR

TRADING OF HORSES

AT OLD COUNTY COURT

Regarded for Two Centuries One of the Noblest of Arts

The two Virginia white men who, at the point of a pistol, forced a colored citizen to exchange horses are guilty of a gross violation of the ethics of horse trading, says the Baltimore Sun. That they exchanged a bag of bones for a handsome young thoroughbred only aggravates the offense. Horse trading has been regarded for two centuries as one of the noblest of the arts, and we are fallen upon evil days when its traditions are set at naught. Like the great American game, draw poker, it is a test of skill and craft. The horses themselves, like the cards, are but the counters in the game.

Any citizen of Kentucky in good standing will tell you that no man can be forced to swap horses. That is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence and the by-laws of the Horse Traders' Union. Any man who ever attended "court day" in Virginia will confirm the statement that horse swapping is a voluntary amusement, as well as a sport and a science. Once a man gets the habit he can no more shake it off than the bookmaker can quit playing the ponies. In the good old days when the princess of the plantation waved farewell to her lord as he started for the courthouse she never could guess what kind of a steed he would ride back on. When the animals were ill matched one could offer to trade with so much "to boot." In fact, some trades always demanded "boot," even if it was only a plug of tobacco or a bundle of fodder. Some traded half a dozen times during the day assuming the ownership of an assortment of horses that varied from dappled gray to sorrel, from a thoroughbred to a weary animal which looked with longing toward the boneyard. It was more fun than speculating in stocks, because you did get a run for your money and knew you wouldn't have to walk home. Every true trader had a bag of tricks that furnished endless variety. Perhaps now and then good points were somewhat exaggerated, and a man was not expected to expose all the faults and frailties of the horse of his household. But trading was never compulsory. It was brought about by persuasion, enticement and the exercise of diplomacy and descriptive powers. It gave exercise to the imagination and excited inventiveness. Many a horse has been the subject of enough romance to overcrowd a dozen novels.

Eighth Annual Session of Virginia State Farmers' Institute

We have before us a copy of the program of this meeting to be held in Staunton, Va., August 9, 10 and 11, and we notice that prominent authorities in their respective lines are going to give the farmers a treat at this session.

Among the prominent speakers are: Governor William Hodges Mann, Bradford Knapp, Chief of Farm Demonstration Work; Alva Agee, of the Pennsylvania College; Professor Herbert W. Mumford of the University of Illinois; Dr. Wm. C. Stubbs, former Director of the Louisiana Experiment Station; Professor J. M. Westgate, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. S. W. Fletcher, Virginia Experiment Station; Professor W. D. Saunders, State Dairy Commissioner; Professor T. C. Johnson of the Virginia Truck Station; Dr. John Lee Coulter, U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, and other competent men.

Among the subjects to be discussed are: "How to Use Lime," "Cooperation Among Farmers," "Alfalfa, and How to Grow It," "Dairying for Profit," "All about Humus," and lots of other live topics of vital interest to all farmers.

Staunton is going to entertain the Institute royally, and farmers from all over the State are invited to be present at this Institute. For program and other information, address B. Morgan Shepherd, Secretary, Richmond, Va.

RECIPROCITY BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Pet Measure of President Won by Vote of 53 to 27

VICTORY DUE TO DEMOCRATS

Final of Great Struggle Quietly Enacted

The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, embodied in the reciprocity bill that proved a storm center in two sessions of Congress, passed the Senate July 22nd, by a vote of 53 to 27. A majority of the Republicans voted against it. For it were 32 Democrats and 21 Republicans; against it were 24 Republicans and 3 Democrats.

With reference to the law President Taft issued the following statement:

"That I am very much pleased with the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill through both houses of Congress goes without saying. I believe and hope it will be followed by similar action by the Dominion parliament.

"In my judgment the going into effect of the agreement will mark a new epoch in the relations between the United States and Canada, and will tend to a marked increase in the trade between the two countries, which will be in every way beneficial to both.

"I hope the credit that belongs to Secretary Knox and his special assistants at the State department in the negotiating and framing of the pact, and their lucid explanation and defense of its terms, will not be withheld.

"In a sense, the bill passed was a non-partisan measure, though the Republicans who voted for it probably did so on one economic theory and the Democrats who voted for it on another. I should be wanting in straightforward speaking, however, if I did not freely acknowledge the credit that belongs to the Democratic majority in the House and the Democratic minority in the Senate for their consistent support of the measure in an earnest and sincere desire to secure its passage.

"Without this, reciprocity would have been impossible. It would not have been difficult for them to have fastened upon the bill amendments affecting the tariff generally in such a way as to embarrass the executive and to make it doubtful whether he could sign the bill, and yet to claim popular approval for their support of reciprocity in its defeat. In other words the Democrats did not 'play politics' in the colloquial sense in which these words are used, but they followed the dictates of a higher policy.

"We Republicans who have earnestly sought reciprocity and some of whose votes were necessary to the passage of the bill may properly enjoy mutual felicitations on a work well done. To those who opposed the bill on the ground that it will do harm to the farmers, we can only say that we who have supported the passage of the bill look forward to the test of the actual operation of the reciprocity measures to disprove their prophecies and allay their fears. The satisfaction that actual experience in its working will give, we comfortably hope, will secure its permanence. In a decade its benefits will contribute much to a greater United States and greater Canada."

No More Christmas Presents

An organization, to be known as the World's League for sane Christmas, has been launched with headquarters in Indianapolis. Each member will be required to sign an agreement neither to give nor to accept Christmas presents outside his own immediate household and to discourage indiscriminate Christmas giving.

His Fate

He was a hopeful candidate, He went upon the stump; But when the votes were counted off He was upon the dump.

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City's Duty to Give Citizens Chance to Become Healthy and Happy

By Mayor EMIL SEIDEL of Milwaukee

EVERY city should be made a healthy, safe and pleasant place for families to live in. The children should have places to play. The boys and girls should have amusements PROVIDED for them to keep them off the streets, and the men and women should be able to live their lives and do their work without being ground down by POVERTY and ILLNESS.

All efforts for the good of the community should be encouraged, and money with that end in view should be well spent.

THE CITY SHOULD GIVE ITS CITIZENS EVERY CHANCE TO BECOME HEALTHY AND HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS, AND THE SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE OF WAYS AND MEANS IS ONE OF THE BEST WAYS OF DOING IT.

I wish every child in every big city had a room to sleep in with an open window opening on a green space.

As for women, they should have the right to vote, of course. I would give it to them UNCONDITIONALLY. They have as good brains as men. If they were sometimes actuated by motives that might not stand scrutiny they would be NO WORSE than men, and if a woman voted for the best looking candidate would she be as bad as the man who voted for the one who PAID him most?

Designed the Stars and Bars and Confederate Gray

Late in the afternoon of a balmy June day in 1861, just a month or so after the first gun was fired over Fort Sumter, thousands of men, women and children thronged the streets of Montgomery, Ala. They congregated in the immediate vicinity of a building where the first capital of the Government of Confederate States of America was established.

Suddenly a shout went up. "Hurrah!" from thousands of throats rent the air. Men surged and shouted themselves hoarse, women became hysterical, hats were thrown into the air, pandemonium was loose, and all because a banner bordered with two red bars and stubbed with seven stars, in a blue field, had been hoisted.

The designer was Nicola Marschall, who also originated the designs for the gray uniform adopted by the Government of the Confederate States of America, worn by its heroes throughout the trying campaign that began in 1861 and today glorified in song and story.

In addition, the artist served under the Confederate flag, attired in one of the gray uniforms of his own design. He was chief draftsman of engineers, commanded by Gen. Richard Taylor, Col. Samuel H. Lockett and Stephen D. Lee.

Mr. Marschall is alive today, and his home is at 1126 South Fourth street, and his studio is on the second floor of the building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Green streets, Louisville.—Robert C. Rogers, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wheat Yield Doubled

The greatest gains by soil treatment that the world has ever known have been made on the University of Illinois experiment on the S. Noble King farm in McLean county.

When wheat threshing concluded even the expectations of the State experts were exceeded. By the use of phosphorus fertilizer the yield was more than doubled. The average yield on all plots which were not treated with phosphorus was 24 bushels an acre. The average yield on the fertilized plots was 58 bushels an acre.

Ex-President Roosevelt is keeping wonderfully silent nowadays. Probably he desires to do a little thinking before speaking about the conditions existing in the country.



LIVING GENERALS OF THE CONFEDERACY

Complete List of Survivors of the Lost Cause

BUT 25 OF 245 NOW LIVING

Report by Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Who Has Kept Record

In connection with the re-union of Federal and Confederate soldiers held at Manassas last week in commemoration of fifty years after that battle, the following list of surviving generals of the Confederacy was prepared and published by General Marcus J. Wright, and will be read with interest:

Brigadier-General Marcus J. Wright, who is one of the surviving generals of the Confederate army, now employed in the War Department, has for years kept the record of the 245 generals appointed by President Davis. According to his record, only twenty-five of this number are now alive. His list, which is believed to be accurate, is as follows:

Lieutenant-General—Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, eighty-eight years old, living at Munfordsville, Ky.

Major-Generals—Robert Frederick Hope of North Carolina, seventy-four years old, living at Raleigh, N. C.; George Washington Custis Lee of Virginia, son of General Robert E. Lee, seventy-nine years old, living at Ravensworth, Va.; Lunsford Lindsay Lomax of Virginia, seventy-six years old, living at Gettysburg, Pa.; and Camille J. Polignac of France, now living at Radmannsdorf, Podewin, Austria.

Brigadier-Generals—Francis Marion Cockrell of Missouri, seventy-seven years old, living in Washington, D. C.; William Ruffin Cox of North Carolina, seventy-nine years old, living at Richmond, Va.; Julius A. DeLagnel of Virginia, living at Alexandria, Va.; Henry B. Davidson of Tennessee; Basil W. Duke of Kentucky, living at Louisville, Ky.; Samuel W. Ferguson of Mississippi, living at Greenville, Miss.; Daniel C. Govan of Arkansas, living at Memphis, Tenn.; James M. Goggin of Virginia; William W. Kirkland of North Carolina; Evander Melver Law, seventy-three years old, of Alabama, living at Bartow, Fla.; Thomas Muldrop Logan of South Carolina, seventy-one years old, living at Richmond, Va.; John McCausland of Virginia, living at Point Pleasant, W. Va.; Dandridge McRae of Arkansas; William McComb of Tennessee; Francis Tilton Nichols of Louisiana, seventy-seven years old, living at New Orleans; Roger A. Pryor of Virginia, eighty-three years old, living in New York City; James P. Simms of Georgia; George Washington Gordon of Tennessee, seventy-five years old, living at Memphis, Tenn.; Robert Daniel Johnston of North Carolina, seventy-four years old, living at Montgomery, Ala.; and Marcus Joseph Wright of Tennessee, eighty years old, living in Washington, D. C.

Western Roads Opposing Back Home Movement

The "Back Home" movement to the South is much discussed in Seattle, Wash., and in all the cities and towns of the Far West. Everywhere in clubs, hotels and railroad trains you hear arguments about it. It is the general opinion that the movement will turn a tide of home-seekers towards the South which heretofore has over-run the West and poured over into Canada. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry., is trying to draw upon the congestion of home-seekers on the Coast for settlers to go upon the barren territory along its lines in Idaho, Montana and sections East of there.

Commercial clubs, although they deride the "Back Home" movement, are nevertheless redoubling their efforts to continue the movement of people in this country. The high officials of railroads say nothing about it, but from subordinates it is learned that they are seeking to develop a plan to counteract the "Back Home" call and the demoralizing effect it is having on immigration to the South.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY IN DANGER OF DEFLECTION

Possibility of Passing Lynchburg Instead of Lexington

Roanoke and all other towns and cities on the National Highway between Staunton and Winston-Salem would do well to keep their weather eyes open. If they think their title to the road is unassailable and their possession for all time assured, they are very much in error, and some day, if they are not careful, they may wake up and find the line of motor travel going by way of Lynchburg or Richmond, both of which places would be delighted to see such a change inaugurated. Lynchburg is working hard to establish a good, modern macadam road reaching through Amherst across the Blue Ridge to connect with the Valley pike and to form a direct and easy route, practicable in any sort of weather and under any and all sorts of conditions. Danville, too, is interested. South of Lynchburg macadam is forcing its way steadily, and after a while, we shall have a splendid highway connecting that city with Altavista and then with the city by the Dan, and everybody knows when this is accomplished, North Carolina will do all that is needed to complete the necessary links.

If Roanokers and people of Botetourt, Henry and Franklin counties believe that a dirt road by way of this city will be preferred to a rock road by way of Lynchburg, they had better disabuse themselves of the idea right now; for they never were more mistaken in all their lives. If Lynchburg puts crushed stone under motor wheels between James river and Augusta county, she will become a dangerous rival for the national road, and if people in this part of the county do not realize this fact and wake up and get busy, she will lead the prize after all. The best route is going to win, scenery or no scenery, and you can't find much more attractive scenery anywhere than over the Blue Ridge and along the James leading to Lynchburg. Undoubtedly the most feasible road naturally is by way of Roanoke, but industry and energy and up-to-date methods have overcome nature many a time, and they can overcome it again.—Roanoke World.

Is Cutting Third Set of Teeth

Harry Eddleman, 89 years old, a resident of Gladwyn, West Manassas, Pa., whose remarkable agility has caused the residents of that place to marvel, has created something of a sensation by announcing that he is cutting his third set of teeth.

Several days ago Eddleman, who, despite his four-score years and nine, is as active as most men at 60 years, sauntered into the village store and gleefully announced that he was again able to take to the plug. To prove it he drew from his pocket a plug of tobacco and biting off one end began to chew vigorously, much to the astonishment of several persons, who were in the place. Pressed for an explanation, the old man displayed six new teeth, three of which are large molars and each of which has grown in the last six months. This makes eleven new teeth that Eddleman has had in the last two years, and the aged man is confident that in the next two years he will have a full set.

Cruelty to Wife

Mrs. Lafayette Choat bared her arms to show the bruises in court in Kansas City, Mo., and recited to Judge Porterfield how her husband drove her beside her mules to a narrow and beat her with a club when she faltered and did not keep up with them. The Choats live on a Jackson county farm. Mrs. Choat said her husband became enraged and decided to hitch her at the side of the mules. Her hands were tied behind her. When she stumbled over the broken ground her husband would strike her, she says. He drove her around the field four times, and then, she said, he tied her beside the cow barn while he unhitched the mule. She received the custody of two children, 5 and 4 years old.